THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

For one month,	$1.00
For two months,	2.00
Three months,	3.00
Six months,	5.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, 1865. NO. 35.

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines, of minion type which constitues a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	2 weeks	$ 6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

THE LATE TORRENT.

An Exciting Scene---Two Children Rescued.

The Philadelphia papers have had very full accounts of the late violent rains in that city and vicinity. The following thrilling incident is from the Philadelphia Press:

In the southwestern part of the city there are located twelve houses with basement kitchens, into which the water flowed with impetuousity, and so fast that families in the upper part of the houses did not know their cellars were full until going down stairs. In one of the basement kitchens a couple of twin children, little boys, were asleep in a cradle. The mother, Mrs. Sarah Johnson, was up stairs attending to some household duties, not being aware of the inundation that had taken place. Her surprise may be imagined upon descending to find the water even with the top step of the stairway leading into the basement. Terror of the most thrilling kind seized upon her mind when she thought of her innocent babes. In vain did she attempt to go down stairs, but the water reached her neck as her feet touched the lower steps. It was a time of horror for her. She hastily ran to the street, screaming at the top of her lungs for help.—"Help! help! help!" she cried, and her shrill voice was heard above the peltings of the pitiless storm. Two police officers went to her aid, by wading through the overflowed streets. "What is the matter, what is the matter?" they hurriedly asked. The poor woman presented the picture of despair. "Save my babes," was all that she ejaculated, as she swooned and fell. The officers rescued her, or she would have been drowned the next moment in two feet of water. "Where, madam, are your babes?" hurriedly inquired the officers, as the poor woman partly recovered from the mental shock that she had received. "There!" said she, as her eyes gazed wildly. "There!" pointing to the overflowing basement. "Good heavens!" exclaimed the officers, "they are drowned." As the word drowned fell upon the ear of the despiring mother she again fainted and was carried into a neighboring house.

The officers entered the dwelling where the twin children were, and presently the little ones began to cry. It sounded like the voice of a spirit coming from the water. Other people arrived, for by this time the rain had ceased to fall. It was ascertained the twins were in a cradle, and that it must be floating with them The force of the water had buoyed it up against the ceiling, but where could not be exactly told. The mother had by this time become more reconciled to the situation. Her neighbors cheered her; the men already at hand spoke words of encouragement. "The children still live, "for we heard them cry, and they are floating in the cradle." The anxious mother told the men that she had left the cradle near the centre of the basement. Ears were strained to their utmost power to catch the sound of the voice of the seemingly doomed babes; but not a breath nor a sound could be heard save the dripping or the gurgling of the water. It was now a time of despair and terror to all. The men present, however, preserved their presence of mind, and did not relate their doubts and misgivings, although they believed then that the stillness of the babes—for the crying had ceased—was that of death. The carpet on the first floor was removed, and one of the police officers being a house carpenter, procured a hatchet, chisel, saw and auger, and in five minutes had a portion of the floor torn up. The precise position of the cradle was ascertained, and it was drawn beneath a hole that was cut through the floor and ceiling between the joist. This was a momentous period. The babes were still in the repose of slumber, and sucking each others's thumbs. A smile played upon their chubby faces, as though the little innocents were enjoying the dreams of angels. The mothers joy may be imagined at the restoration, but it cannot be described.

Alleged Starvation of English Emigrants---Sixty-Three Days' Passage from London to New York.

A summons was issued yesterday by the Castle Garden Commissioner for Captain Anderson, of American ship Villa France, to appear before the Commissioners on Monday morning, at ten o'clock, to answer charges brought against him by the passengers of the said ship. The vessel cleared from London on July 6, and during the voyage the passengers complain of being kept on half rations, together with other irregularities.—The following is the

STATEMENT OF THE PASSENGERS:

They say during the entire voyage, commencing the 6th of July, that only one-half of the rations which they are allowed by law were even served out to them. The meat served out during a great part of the voyage had to be thrown overboard, it being unfit for human food. Three quarts is the daily allowance of water to each passenger, but they complain of only receiving three pints throughout the voyage, which, they say, was not enough to boil their rice in. They also complain that the Captain, on being remonstrated with, made use of threatening language towards them. They also stated that instead of being in the track to New York they were at one time within the influence of the Gulf Streams, and in a fair way of getting to Mexico, but how this is, will be better explained at the trial. As many of the passengers as can will be present at the inquiry to substantiate the charges.—*Sunday Herald.*

MR. DANA ON MR. GREELEY.—Mr. Dana, formerly associate editor of the New York *Tribune*, says:

There is, perhaps, no other man in all the Northern States who, within the last three years, has done so much as Mr. Greeley to weaken, divide and degrade his country; and it is fortunate he has not had the prestige of such an office to make his efforts more effective and pernicious.

THE CANDIDATES.—We have now five candidates for the Convention, in this county:—J. G. Lash, D. H. Starbuck, Charles Teague, E. B. Teague, Esqrs., and Dr. J. L. Johnson.—*Salem Press.*

Farriss' Column.

I. X. L.

C. M. FARRISS,

Has just returned from the North with a new Stock of

FALL GOODS,

Selected expressly for this market, consisting in part of

BEAVER CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS,
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CASSIMERES,
SILK MIXED CASSIMERES,
TRICOT CASSIMERES,
BLUE CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES OF ALL COLORS!

CORDUROY,
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
GLOVES AND SCARFS.

SHIRTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

ARMY HATS,
NAVY CAPS,
HALF HOSE,
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHEIFS, NECK TIES,
LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS,
SHOULDER STRAPS,
MILITARY BUTTONS,
AND LACES
SCARF PINS,
SHOES OF ALL KINDS,
TRUNKS AND VALISES.

MERCHANT TAILORING

Done in the very best style by
C. M. FARRISS and his Superb Cutter,
MR. GRIFFITH.

Suits of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in the very best manner.

☞ What you do not see in my Store, order and you shall have it in the quickest possible time.

C. M. FARRISS.

Raleigh, August 28, 1865. 28-tf

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Raw Cotton Cotton Yarns, Cloths and Naval Stores

79 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C. P Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River, P. O., N. C.
au 8 tf

THE BEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS AND MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE FROM CHARLOTTE TO THE NORTHERN CITIES,

VIA

North Carolina Railroad,
Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,
Petersburg & Weldon Railroad

AND THEIR

VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

Passengers by this line will leave CHARLOTTE at 3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4.30 a. m. Leave RALEIGH 5 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 12 a. m. Leave GASTON 1 p. m., arrive at Petersburg 6.30 p. m., and leave that night for Richmond and the north, or stay in Petersburg, get a good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River steamers for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5.30 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave Gaston 11 a. m., arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.

R. WILKES,
Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R.
A. JOHNSON,
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP,
Aug. 21-tf Sup't Petersburg & Weldon R. R.

JOB WORK

Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!

FROM

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

2500 YARDS JUST RECEIVED BY

HENSHAW & THORBURN,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH.

—ALSO—

A LOT OF CRAPE MORETZ, MOZAMBIQUE DE LAINES, CALICOES, &c., with a variety of other styles of Ladies' Goods.

—ALSO—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, KEROSENE LAMPS, GLASS WARE, &c.,

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

—ALSO—

A large lot of LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, SOAPS &c., &c., &c. au 11-1m

THE UNION STORE!

(HUTCHING'S OLD STAND,)

THE FINEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN IS NOW OPEN,

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK CONSISTING OF ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES.

ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

LADIES' SHOES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

And oblige your obedient servant,

PH. THEIM.

Aug. 22 3m.

NEW GOODS!
New Goods!!
New Goods!!!

JUST RECEIVED

AT

GOLDSTEIN & WILSON'S

AT

J. C. PALMER'S OLD STAND,

PRINTS, assorted styles and beautiful, Lace Goods, Embroideries, Irish Linens, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, Ladies and Gents. Hosiery.

—ALSO—

HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Chemizetts, Skirts, plain and Embroidered, and almost every article needed in a Lady's wardrobe New styles and very desirable.

—ALSO—

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.

Aug 14-tf

STEAM POWER PRESS PRINTING,

BY

STROTHER & CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

(*The only Steam Power Press in the City.*)

Change of Time.

ON and after 7.40 P. M., Sunday, August 13th, 1865, Trains will run as follows, until further orders:

GOING WEST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	7.40	P. M.
" Greensboro,	2.17	A. M.
" Salisbury,	6.45	"
Arrive Charlotte,	10.10	"

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	6.00	A. M.
" Greensboro,	12.54	P. M.
" Salisbury,	5.00	"
Arrive Charlotte,	5.30	"

GOING EAST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	3.00	P. M.
" Salisbury,	6.25	"
" Greensboro,	10 15	"
Arrive Raleigh,	4.30	A. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	5.25	A. M.
" Salisbury,	9.00	"
" Greensboro,	1.05	P. M.
Arrive Raleigh,	7.30	"

Mail train connects, east and west, with the Raleigh and Gaston train for Petersburg and the North and with the U. S. Military railroad for Goldsboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11 A M, Charlotte 6.00 A. M.,—stopping at Company Shops over night.

The Mail Train will only run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets before entering the trains, as additional fare will be collected.

R. WILKES,
Aug 12 21-tf. Engineer and Sup't.

SCHEDULE

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

To take effect Tuesday, June 22, 1865.

GOING NORTH.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	5 00	A. M.
" Mill Brook,	5 25	"
" Huntsville,	5 46	"
" Wake,	6 13	"
" Franklinton,	7 10	"
" Kittrell's,	8 13	"
" Henderson,	8 53	"
" Junction,	9 30	"
" Ridgeway,	9 36	"
" Warrenton,	10 15	"
" Macon,	10 37	"
" Littleton,	11 20	"
" Gaston,	12 00	"
Arrive Weldon,	1 00	P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Weldon,	10 00	A. M
" Gaston,	11 00	"
" Littleton,	12 45	P. M
" Macon,	1 34	"
" Warrenton,	1 57	"
" Ridgeway,	2 22	"
" Junction,	2 39	"
" Henderson,	3 22	"
" Kittrell's,	4 03	"
" Franklinton,	4 44	"
" Wake,	5 33	"
" Huntsville,	6 01	"
" Mill Brook,	6 21	"
Arrive Raleigh,	7 00	"

ALBERT JOHNSON,
23-tf. Superintendent.

W. S. G. ANDREWS. BENJ. H. BARDIN

N. C. COMMISSION HOUSE.

ANDREWS & BARDIN,

WINMINGTON, N. C.

THE undersigned have established a Commission and Forwarding House in Wilmington, and offer their services for the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Tobacco, Bacon, Flour, &c., &., and to purchase for merchants or others, any goods sold in this market.

Office No. 2, South Water Street, up stairs.
August 28, 1865. 18 3mpd

THOMAS R. MOORE

Respectfully announces to the public that he has resumed the

HAT BUSINESS,

No. 115 Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA., and having received a

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as may be found elsewhere.

☞ He solicits the Wholesale and Retail trade.

MR. JOHN WOODHOUSE

will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.
Aug 18 1m*

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

W. B. GULICK

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of

STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.

Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.

Office at the North-Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.
Aug 16-tf

WOOD FOR THE CAPITOL.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 20th of September next, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the public offices in the Capitol, and for the State Convention the ensuing winter and spring. The wood to be sound Oak and Hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house on the Capitol Square from time to time, as required. Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

ROBERT H. BRADLEY,
Aug. 24-tsep20. Keeper of Capitol.

ALFRED R. BENNETT, CHAS. H. BENNETT,
JAS. C. VAN PELT, Raleigh, N. C.
New York.

BENNETT, VAN PELT & CO.,

Commission Merchants

FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c.,

ALSO, FOR THE

Purchase and Sale of State and Other STOCKS,

23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK.

We have associated with us Mr. D. W. COMBS, late Public Treasurer for North Carolina.
Aug 30. 20 tf.

A. KLINE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

BEST IMPORTED WINES & BRANDIES,

AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS,

GROCERIES &c., &c.,

Corner of Fayetteville and Harget Sts,
au 8-3m RALEIGH, N. C.

New Map of North Carolina,

FINELY EMBELLISHED, SIX BY EIGHT FEET

THIS is the LATEST, LARGEST and very BEST Map of the State ever published, and is neatly mounted on rollers. The Map can be had only at our Store, the balance of the entire edition being in our hands. Price, (Expressed to any point,) $10.00.

BRANSON & FARRER,
au 8 tf Raleigh N. C.

WANTED,

ONE Thousand Bushels of FLAXSEED.

DR. W. R. MILLER.
August 19-1m

DR. WILLIAM LITTLE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity.

Office at Col. George Little's. au 12-eod6w

J. H. CRAWFORD,

DENTIST,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

[*Office Over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store,*]

INFORMS the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding counties that he has opened an office at the above well known stand, and is prepared to cleanse, extract and fill, and to insert artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice.

☞ He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

aug 14.---tlst Jan.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

June 27, 1865. 21—6m.

DANCY, HYMAN & COMPANY,

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING MERCHANTS,

No. 80, CEDAR ST. NEW YORK.

HAVING RESUMED OUR OLD BUSINESS, WE are prepared to receive all kinds of Produce, and to make purchases of Goods and Supplies for our friends.

Dr. JOHN ARRINGTON, late of Warrenton, N. C. can be found with us, where he will be pleased to serve his old friends.

J. S. DANCY, of Tarboro', N. C.
JOHN H HYMAN, late of Scotland Neck, N. C.
T. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
Aug. 22-c1m

Hillsboro' N. C. Military Academy.

THE EIGHTH Academic Year of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 2nd of October, 1865.

Excepting the Military feature, the general plan of the Academy, discipline, course of study, &c., will be as heretofore.

TERMS: One hundred and five ($105) for the first three months of the term, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. This charge will cover all expense for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition, use of text books, and medical attendance. Each student must furnish clothing for a single bed. Circulars furnished on application to

J. B. WHITE,
Superintendent H. M. A.
Late Sup't of N. C. Military Academy.
Sep 6, 1865-2T tw4w

L. P. OLDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HILLSBORO STREET,

Near the Exchange Hotel,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL attend all the Federal Courts in the State.

Special attention to business resulting from the war direct.

September 2nd, 1865 23-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ACCOUNTS AGAINST the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, will please present them to me immediately.

W. J. PALMER,
30 1w. Principal,

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

For six months, - - - - -	$5,00
For one month - - - - -	1,00
" two months - - - - -	2,00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have on hand some articles, which we prefer to hold up for the present. They are "pickled rods" which we may have a use for.

Election Returns.

We shall be obliged to our friends throughout the State, to send us the election returns for the several counties.

Election Tickets.

These will be printed at this office in any quantity at $2 per thousand.

The Election--The Oath.

Next Thursday the 21st. inst., less than a week, the election for members of the State Convention will come off. In all the Counties we believe, candidates have been announced. The unanimity is wonderful, in that we hear of no one, who is not Union in sentiment. The election will secure almost a unanimous Convention for adopting such measures as are in accordance with President Johnson's policy of reconstruction. We doubt if any man can be elected in the State who is opposed to that policy.

But how about the oath? We fear many are putting it off too late. No one should put off taking the oath till the day of election. There will be no time for that. Let no slight excuse prevent the people taking the oath. Every man whatever his past views and feelings, ought to prepare himself to vote for a proper man on the day of election. Persons who come under either of the fourteen exceptions of the President's proclamation and have not been pardoned cannot vote. All other persons entitled to vote according to the laws of North Carolina can vote. We hope to see a good vote throughout the State.

The Freedmen.

If our colored population were disposed to work regularly and systematically, and to work according to the pay, the spirits of the planters of the South would soon revive, and in five years perhaps, they would rejoice that slavery was at an end. Even now, there are but few who would risk a return to it. But the difficulties connected with obtaining proper and regular labor from them, are we fear beyond remedy. The officers of the Freedmen's Bureau are doing their utmost to advise and encourage them to work, but we fear their best efforts will be inadequate. Often after they have made every effort to plan and execute the best method for their future welfare, in a week their plans are frustrated. The truth is it is ingrain in the character of the black race not to love work—nay not to do it, if they can possibly avoid it. Again there is a general indisposition among blacks to be hired to white persons. They will segregate, get into neighborhoods, form villages if they can, which will be the very pest-holes where vice, indolence, filthness and disease of every kind are to be bred and promoted.

We learn that some months ago, Col. Garrett of Edgecombe, determined to make a full experiment of the efficiency of free labor. He obtained through the Freedmen's Bureau here, one hundred laborers for his farm in Edgecombe. He entered into contract with them for the year, the officers of the Bureau consenting to all the stipulations.

They went down and went to work. Col. G. was filling on his part the contract to the letter. For a few days matters went on well, but after awhile one by one they began to leave. At the end of three months he had of the 100 laborers only 30 left. We learn he is disgusted with the effort, and has gone to New York determined to hire German laborers, and will next year make the trial with white men alone.

TIT FOR TAT.—The *Standard* calls us to account for publishing "Milo" and holds us responsible for "Milo's" statements because we did not dissent from them.

We observe that the *Standard* publishes an article over the signature of "Union," without comment, who declares his opposition to both Mr. Pennington and Mr. Moore, and avows his purpose to support Messrs. Harrison, Hodge and Hood. Is the *Standard* responsible for "Union's" position? Does the *Standard* ignore both Mr. P. and Mr M., and are we to understand that the ticket of "Union" is the ticket of the *Standard*? Come, neighbor, honor bright.

We received a copy of the Milton *Chronicle* on yesterday dated Aug. 25 h. From it we learn that Montfort McGehee, Esq., is a candidate for the Convention from Caswell County. We presume Hon. Bedford Brown will also be run, and if run, of course elected.

Wm. A. Wright Esq. and Dr. Hanson F. Murphy were nominated for the State Convention by a public mass meeting at Wilmington on the 12th. Adam Empie, O. G. Parsley and T. J. Armstrong have been previously announced.

The Colored Convention.

We have not imitated the example of our cotemporaries, in publishing the proceedings of the colored meetings held in this city and elsewhere, in relation to their proposed Convention in this city. We have simply kept our readers advised of the several stages of the movement.

We have not pursued this course, because we are not interested in every thing which concerns their present and future well being. Far from it. No man in North Carolina has labored longer or more faithfully than we have, to promote their welfare. Nor have we lost our interest for them, notwithstanding their indisposition to seek our counsel or profit by our advice. But we have not given their movement any prominence in our columns, for the following reasons: First, we have not been asked to publish their proceedings. Secondly, we have but one colored subscriber, who is well known in this community as too sensible and respectable a man, to desire to know much about it or to be mixed up with it. Thirdly, the most active and forward leaders in this movement, are not among our most responsible, intelligent or virtuous colored people. We see but few names mentioned, which have the entire confidence of the community. Fourthly, we see no persons mentioned either in the proceedings here or elsewhere, whose names we recognize as respectable among those who were born free, or have enjoyed freedom for years—a class of persons, who have a better *right* to demand their *rights*, than any of the so called freedmen. Last but not least, we regard the entire movement as injudicious and unwise—prompted by mischievous white men, who have no interest in the South, and who do not care a groat for the welfare of the colored race beyond the accomplishment of their selfish ends.

We are glad to perceive, that a ray of sense and thoughtfulness did strike some one in the last meeting held here. It was proposed and adopted, that "the authorities"—meaning of course the "head leaders of the banjo" in Newbern, be requested to put off the meeting of the colored convention here, until after the meeting of the State Convention, in order that they might first ascertain what that body would do for them—This was a sensible suggestion, and it would be well for "the authorities" down below, to act upon it.

It is stated in the papers that Judge Chase, Sumner, Stevens and the whole pack of "freedmen's rights shriekers," as Brownlow would call them in other days, have been invited to attend their convention. We are inclined to think it is simply one of the "sensational dispatches" of the Associated Press.

We will tell these colored agitators of the "freedmen's rights," that the State Convention will very unanimously pass an ordinance declaring that they are henceforth a *free* people, but will with equal unanimity refuse to confer upon them the elective franchise. This, that Convention will do and no more, if the whole kennel of radicals from the North come to enlighten them as to their duty. The Legislature following however, will enact wholesome laws for their entire protection—of life, limb and property. It will adopt laws for their encouragement and the promotion of their welfare as good citizens, or for their correction and punishment if they are evil doers. Neither the Convention nor the Legislature will recognize what they mean by "our rights," but will act humanely, justly and generously towards the entire race.

We therefore advise the colored people to cease their agitation of the question of suffrage, and study to be quiet, industrious, virtuous, good citizens. Whenever the white race consent to confer upon the black race the privilege of suffrage, it will be after they are convinced that they deserve it, and will profit by it, but not before.

Southern Atrocities.

We have heretofore taken the position, that the many sensational accounts of the inhuman treatment of negroes by our white citizens, as published by correspondents of the Associated Press, were untrue, gotten up to effect a purpose, and were unjust to the Southern people. We have seen no cause to change that opinion. Nor have we yet good reason to doubt, that many of these statements are made upon the authority of fictitious persons.

We have never denied that there were instances of cruelty, cases really atrocious, but that these enormities are greater than at ordinary times, or that might reasonably be expected, or that these should be taken as evidences of the disloyalty of the people of the South, we deny *in toto*, and demand the proof. One fact should be constantly kept in mind, that in every instance where these atrocities have been located, they have been met by the most unequivocal denial, by persons of the highest position and who are in situations to know the facts.

We are indebted to Mr. "E. P. B." the correspondent of the New York *Times*, for a copy of the Geneva (N. Y.) *Gazette* of the 8th inst., which contains an article headed "Southern Atrocities," made up of a letter dated Newbern, Aug. 25, 1865, from a Mr. Sylvester Robinson, who endorses the sensation dispatch founded upon the alledged statement of one Judge Carter, which we denounced as a fabrication and without proper authority. Robinson declares that he accompanied Judge Carter on his expedition, vouches for his statement and by way of confirming it, gives the following horrid statements:

On the evening of Thursday, August 17th, we were passing through the extensive pine forests in the neighborhood of Newbern, N. C., when our attention was attracted by dismal groans, and upon going to the spot whence they seemed to proceed, we discovered a colored man hung by the heels, about six feet from the ground, perfectly naked, and with his body stuck full of pine splinters. Fortunately, but one of these had been lighted, and the flame (as the poor creature afterward informed us) had been extinguished by a ——— ——— and he thus owed his life to a habit contracted, as he said, under the accursed institution of slavery, and which he had never been able to totally subdue. Upon taking him down, we counted four hundred and fifty splinters, which, however scarcely reached the flesh, as they penetrated only about two inches. The poor creature is now comfortable, though he experiences some inconvenience on sitting down. When are such horrors to cease?

We beg pardon of our readers for the indecency of the statement. But we do not believe one word of the horrid story. The author is an adept in the miraculous. Such a witness to Judge Carter makes the whole story still less credible; for we defy any one to believe him. He tells the time and place, but it was in a dense pine forest. Who was with the witness? Who thus maltreated the negro? If any part of the story was true, under a military commission, the whole affair might have been brought out. But we hear of nothing of the kind about Newbern. Moreover, if true, the deed is as likely to have been perpetrated by negroes or Union soldiers, as by Southern citizens. The truth is, the story does not bear telling. Now this story is sent to us marked with the compliments of Mr. E. P. Brooks, correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*. Why should Mr. B. be so much interested in making good the statements of the sensation despatches of the Associated Press? Is he responsible for any of them? Perhaps this ubiquitous person may yet be caught.

The Court Journal and "Milo."

In the *Sentinel* of the 14th appears, without comment editorial or otherwise, a communication over the signature of Milo. It is an ungenerous, illiberal article, calculated to excite Governor Holden's friends. If the *Sentinel* disapproved the article, why did it not say so? We will do that paper the justice to say, that it perhaps overlooked the communication.

We have now called the attention of the *Sentinel* to the article. Does it approve or disapprove it? If it disapproves the article, let it at least remove the wrong impression sought to be conveyed therein, that Gov. Holden is attempting to degrade certain people and that he is not tolerant and liberal. It is strange that the *Sentinel* should publish such communications without comment.—*Standard*.

The *Sentinel* has distinctly stated, that it is not responsible for the statements or opinions of its correspondents. Free discussion does not allow an editorial check at all times.

"Milo" states what he considers facts, and we were not in a condition to contradict him, because we did not know to the contrary. "Milo" says, "I am grieved to see so little magnanimity in politics in this State, where so much is to be found in other States." We think the statement is true about this State, and the proof is direct in the general tone and temper of the *Standard*.—We recollect that this was a subject of frequent complaint on the part of the *Standard* against the presses of the party in power in the beginning of the war. It charged upon them repeatedly that they were illiberal, vindictive and persecuting towards the old Union men or conservatives. The *Standard* was right *then*; *now it pursues* the same policy identically towards the secessionists and so-called Vance conservatives, which it condemned in the secession papers after the war commenced.

"Milo" says, "Gov. Holden has the art of turning public opinion to his own favor and against his enemies." True, every word of it.—"But he seems to have forgotten or wilfully refused to practice his old art." Here we think "Milo" makes Gov. Holden responsible for the course of the *Standard*. Hence his conclusion.

"Milo" says, "the Governors of other States reinstated all the old magistrates." We are inclined think, that is also true. But he says, "He has attempted to degrade many of his old political associates who held judicial stations as magistrates." We have no evidence on the subject whatever, except that we know the Governor intended to select as many of the old magistrates as possible. We should not be surprised however, if in making these appointments he was unwittingly led to leave out some of his old political associates, because in some instances his advisers were politically hostile to some of the Governor's old friends. We do not believe however, that Governor Holden intended to degrade any one. He was bound by his obligation to the President to regard the office of magistrate, indeed every civil office in the State as vacant, hence in filling them with different persons, he by no means degraded any one in fact, though the effect upon the individuals is the same. Other points we believe are not material.

But the *Standard* wishes to know why we published "Milo." For the reason that "Milo" had a right to be heard like other men. But why did the *Sentinel* publish it, without comment, unless it believed and approved every word of it? Many articles may have much good with some evil—much truth with some error. Shall we throw away the good and true because sometimes in company with error?

But to be frank with the *Court Journal*, we had a purpose in publishing "Milo." We have charged upon the *Standard* repeatedly, that the public mind in North Carolina judged of the temper and purpose of Gov. Holden by the temper and tone of the *Standard*. We have labored to shield Gov. Holden from that imputation, but all that the *Standard* has said, has gone to confirm the public in that opinion. The *Standard*, enveloped in the mists of its own atmosphere—proud of its position—regardless of public sentiment, except that which endorses it, seems reckless of the consequences. "Milo" is away, where he can see things freed from the influences which the *Standard* may surpose affected us, and we thought if our admonitions could do no good, perhaps "Milo's" might. Hence we published it. A gentleman who has large observation and means of knowing the sentiments of the people of the State, after reading "Milo" remarked, that the sentiment was becoming common among our people, that President Johnson is far more liberal in his feelings and purposes towards North Carolina, than Gov. Holden is. We have anticipated nothing else from the course of the *Standard*.

First National Bank.

We are glad to learn that the First National Bank of Charlotte, is in operation, and ready to do business. Its officers are, John Wilkes, President, T. W. Dewey, Cashier, and Messrs. Thos. H. Brem, B. S. Grier, John M. Springs, John McDonald and Dr. E. Nye Hutchinson, Directors.

FRANKLIN.—Patrick H. Winston is the only candidate for this County that we have heard of.—He will of course be elected and will make a most excellent delegate.

For the Sentinel.

The Negro---His Present Status---Proposed Southern Association for the Amelioration of the Race.

The negro, who has so long been among us a slave, is now a freeman. He has been invested with rights and opportunities; rights which are not comprehended and opportunities which will be abused. Others think otherwise; they think them capable of the highest civilization, and anxious to improve themselves: well-attested facts in other parts of the world and daily observations in this, fail to upset their faith in a chimera. It is unnecessary to do more than allude here to the observations on negro character, in which all who have had opportunities to make them have been unanimous. Every where we find the negro tending to barbarism. He is vain of personal adornments, but has no pride of character; he is impatient of restraint, but uses his liberty to bask in the sunshine and eat the bread of idleness; he is thriftless and prefers theft to honest labor; he is profuse of thanks, but makes ungrateful returns. With those who think differently, the will is father to the thought, for so the facts will appear to those who look for them. Jamaica, Hayti and Liberia are all failures. Anthony Trollope, an English abolitionist, testifies that Jamaica is ruined because the negro will not work. Civilization does not appear so desirable to the blacks of Hayti, for even now they are engaged in a new revolution against the more progressive and enlightened policy of the mulattoes: and whatever we see of progress and enlightenment, it is among the colored people or mixed bloods. The bulk of the blacks lapse into barbarism. To be sure they have their good traits, but they are not those that make of a people a free and great nationality. But Northern statesmen will persist. Those have not had the benefit of Northern tutelage; these shall imbibe energy and civilization from our fountain. I fail to see in the negro of the North any exception. A large population has made constant work necessary to subsistence, but labor is ever regarded as the badge of servitude. The negro can never lead: he must be ever led, and those only who know him best can instruct him most profitably. And it devolves upon us to do it, for their own sakes and for ours; otherwise, they will become wretched outcasts, rendering themselves obnoxious to the people and to the laws. Declamation on the right of suffrage—on this thing and on that, will never enlighten them as to their advantages, but only feed the self-importance of the race, and inflame them with resentment for the deprivation of arrogated rights, as much pay for little work. It is policy, and it is philanthropy to prevent, as far as possible, the baleful results of their new condition. The South acquiesces cheerfully in the emancipation of the negro, simply because thereby is put a stop to all further contention. When hostile opinions prevail against them, the wise will not throw down the reins and shut their eyes in despair of the future: they will hold the established facts boldly in hand and guide affairs to the happiest conclusion.

All the negro's antecedents, then, making a probability that liberty will be profitable neither to himself nor his neighbor, it behooves us first to ascertain that his personal freedom is appreciated to his own welfare, before we make him part of the body politic. And it devolves upon us to assist him—to give the probationary experiment a fair trial. We have no prejudice against the negro; it is no prejudice to deem him an inferior race. We would reasonably object to the admission of as many coolies to political equality, and the negro is inferior still to the Mongolian. A vast number of negroes have betaken themselves to wretched hovels, where they may grovel in filth—families together, and eke out a support by occasional work and frequent petty pilferings. These depredations on surrounding farms by so many confederates to shield each other, are a constant and serious annoyance. Many of them, especially children, receive little attention from their own kind in sickness, ask none from the whites, and die neglected. I have known them to refuse to make the bed of the sick for fear of their dying while being moved. I have heard of their being buried in blankets where the white people have offered them materials for coffins. I have known a woman to live in stark idleness while her child starved at the breast for want of that nourishment which proffered household employment would have given. In fact, even where negroes are numerous, it is difficult to hire labor for more than the day; they must have four holidays out of the seven, and to secure this will live on a crust. I have seen this indisposition to work denied by correspondents of the New York *Herald*, who must have received their statements from the negroes themselves. Now, it is notorious that if you ask the idlest negro if he be willing to work, you will find him most anxious to get employment. We only laugh at those who put confidence in their statements. A man who rests his reputation on a negro's sworn testimony, leans upon a broken reed. Thousands upon thousands have congregated in the cities, towns and villages, (there are said to be 40,000 at Newbern,) and when the year is up, it is proposed by other thousands to flock after them. The crops will suffer for attention; provisions will be high; and the negroes will not starve—but steal. The result will be increased taxation for their support, and the growing depravity of the negro; perhaps, their extermination, for the daily papers teem with the convictions of the people, that the negro will not work unless compelled. Everywhere invitations are extended to imigrants to come in and till the soil. They will come, and not till then will the negro work—when it will be too late. Our farmers want labor the year round, and unless it be had the cultivation of cotton and tobacco will languish. Either black labor must be made profitable by some kind of just legislation, or our plantations must in the end be parceled out and rented or sold, in which case the produce of cotton will be insignificant.

It is recognized by all that something must be done for the good of the country; but in the meantime something must be done for the negro himself. This something deserves publication, and therefore would I select yours as a paper of influence and wide circulation, and because you were once associated with the religious press. It is seen that the negro needs moral instruction. Religion is the only powerful incentive to morality. Has the South neglected the slave's highest interest, or, as the above cited Englishman opines has he no religious faculties? Both may be negatively answered, for we have seen unquestionable evidence of good moral principles in many of our negroes. The fact is that the bulk of the negroes identify christianity with fetich excitements. With them it is an act, not a regenerating influence. From the advocacy of some religious journals we would infer it to be the right of suffrage. Thus education alone will not suffice, for we suppose the editors of said journals to be educated men, while charity is far from them. Let the negro be taught and receive careful religious instruction. This duty should be performed by the South for many and obvious reasons. We have had knowledge of imported teachers and preachers who both teach and set the example of envy, malice and hatred. A man professing a christian mission—a mission of peace—went to a village in this State and advised the negroes there to take forcible possession of the Baptist Church building. We, in our day, witness that anomaly, which every age has exhibited, of a *moral* principle receiving strong intellectual support only, and that, from people of small mental calibre. Many a zealot abolitionist bleats his black philanthrophy without, not only the polish of education and the prestige of wisdom and sound sense, but without one single sentiment of virtue, not even of charity—outside the narrow sphere of his fanaticism. The good sense of the North recognizes a distinction between the races thus far; that not until the blacks are elevated to our standard are they willing to admit them to a share in the control of Government. If they never reach this standard, they may yet have a providential destiny for the civilization of Africa, and their condition may certainly be ameliorated here. Let then the religious of all denominations unite in a Southern Society for the amelioration of the negro race. I known nothing of the Young Men's Christian Association, but would suggest that this be composed of the young, with honorary members of older heads. Young ladies—if they are looking for opportunities to do good and communicate good, would impart Sabbath School instruction. The Committees of the Society in each section of country would facilitate secular schools and secure *proper* teachers; substantial benefit also would result; for at present very few have any idea of the moral and legal obligations of a contract or an oath; and in general a wholesome influence would be exerted. From the combined talent of the Society, would emanate schemes for the relief of the indigent, in process of time, the colonization of the negroes perhaps; the education of native missionaries; and the evangelization of Africa. No wider field can be found for usefulness, one at hand, already ripe for the harvest.

Let then, some such organization be discussed; and better still, let concerted or individual work be begun at once in small neighborhoods; let ministers of the gospel urge it, and lend their aid but not absorb it under their control, and in a short time, delegates might be appointed to perfect an organization which would extend its ramifications throughout the country.

The Christian religion demands exercise to promote vigorous growth and healthy life. The Churches everywhere complain of spiritual barrenness. Faith without works is dead. Here is work. M. M.

B. L. PERRY & SON,
Commission
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
BEAUFORT, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND OTHER country produce will receive prompt attention. All articles directed to us at Morehead City will be disposed of according to the shipper's desire.
Beaufort Sept. 14, 1865 24-1m-pd.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1865.

A. CREECH HAS THE PLEASURE TO INform his friends and customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has selected with great care a large and good assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing the newest styles and latest importations. Together with Hats Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' Cloaks, Ladies' and Misses Straw Hats, trimmed; Ladies' untrimmed Bonnets, &c., &c.

I have also in addition to my stock of Dry Goods, a very superior stock of

GROCERIES,

which will be sold at prices so as to insure sale; and have opened in the R. Smith, building, formerly occupied by Creech & Litchford, Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, corner of Hargett and Fayetteville Streets.

I am not going to puff and blow, and say that I bought more goods than any man living, and can sell cheaper than any other man, or sell more. Nor do I pretend to say that I can cut a man's head off and stick it on again with wax, that he will live, walk and talk again. I deal in no such humbug, but I say CALL and LOOK for yourselves. I will deal with you honestly and treat you right.

I return my thanks for your liberal patronage which I have received for the last fifteen years. I hope by honest dealing and strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

A. CREECH

Sept. 13-3t 2w.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MRS. ELLEN MORDECAI PROPOSES TO open a School for children from 7 to 12 years old, at her residence in Raleigh on the 1st day of October next. Girls will be preferred.
Terms $20 per session of five months.
Raleigh, Sep. 13th, 1865-34-1-pd.

NOTICE.

Buying, Selling and Leasing Real Estate.

ALL Persons wishing to buy, sell, or Lease Real Estate, are invited to call upon the subscriber at the Hotel on the corner of Wilmington and Davie streets, Raleigh, N. C., who promises to give their business his prompt attention, and spare no pains that will enable him to give entire satisfaction.
Being so well known to the citizens of Raleigh and Wake County, the undersigned hopes they will not hesitate to put their business in his hands.
GEORGE P. COOKE,
Agent for Wake Co. of the Pioneer Land Office.
sep 2, 1865 24 tf.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

Episcopal Council.

This body has been pretty well attended. The discussion yesterday on the reports in reference to reunion with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, were highly interesting, though conducted in excellent spirit.

ADVERTISERS—

The reader is referred to the advertisement of Messrs. J. W. Atkinson & Co., Commission Merchants of Wilmington. Also to the advertisement of A. J. DeRosset of Wilmington.

B. L. Perry & Son have opened a Commission House in Beaufort, as will be seen by their card.

EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the 49th Annual Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of North Carolina.

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY, Sept. 14th, 1865.

The Council met at 9 o'clock A. M., and was opened with prayer by Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D.

The minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

Mr. Mordecai from the committee on Finance, submitted a report, accompanied by a scale of assessments—fixing the contributions of the several parishes for Church purposes, and a resolution which was adopted as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the accounts on the books of the late Treasurer be closed, and that he be exonerated and discharged from all liability on account of balances apparently due thereon, on the surrender to the present Treasurer of the permanent securities now in his hands."

Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D., from the special Committee, submitted the majority report, which will appear in next issue.

Rev. A. A. Watson submitted a minority report, which will also appear in next issue.

Mr. Watson moved his report as a substitute for the majority report, and addressed the Council at length. A protracted discussion ensued in which Hon. W. H. Battle, Mr. K. P. Battle, Rev. Dr. Mason and others sustained the report of the majority. Messrs Watson and J. H. Tillinghast and J. B. Batchelor Esq., replied sustaining the substitute.

The question recurring on the substitute of Mr. Watson it was rejected.

The question now being on the adoption of the majority report, Mr. E. J. Hale offered a substitute (which shall appear in our next issue,) proposing to refer the whole question to the decisions of the General Council of the Church. The substitute was rejected, and after some discussion the Council adopted the majority report, which looks to an early re-union with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

Pursuant to these the following delegates were then elected to the General Convention, to be held at Philadelphia in October.

CLERGY.

Revs. Drs R S Mason, F M Hubbard, J B Cheshire and Wm Hodges.

LAY DELEGATES.

Hon. W H Battle, R H Smith, Robt Strange and Kemp P Battle.

The Convention then elected as delegates to the General Council to be held at Mobile, Ala., in November next.

CLERGY.

Revs. R S Mason, D. D., F M Hubbard, D. D. and Jos C Huske.

LAY DELEGATES.

R H Smith, Robert Strange and J. H. Bryan.

Rev. Edwin Geer offered resolutions as a tribute of respect to the late Rev. Dr. Saml. Johnson, which having been unanimously adopted, the Council adjourned until 4 o'clock, P. M.

GENERAL NEWS.

Major Gen. Hindman, lately of the Confederate army, is practicing law at Saltillo, Mexico.

BISHOP ELECT OF LOUISVILLE.—On next Sunday Week Rev. P. J Lavialle, President of St. Mary's College, Marion county, Ky., will be consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Louisville at the Cathedral.

At the late commencement of Columbian College, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Wm. M. Wingate, President of Wake Forest College, N. C., and Rev. Franklin Wilson of Baltimore.

A MENAGERIE AFLOAT.—The Boston *Traveller*, of the 6th inst., says: The ship Golconda, Capt Purington, from Calcutta, May 14, which arrived here this morning, has the following live animals on board: Three Himalaya ponies, two water buffaloes, one Brahma cow, four Bengal zebras, four spotted deer, nine Patna goats, four jungle sheep, three Bengal leopards, twenty-one monkies and two sloth bears.

It is stated that an agent of a Polish colony is seeking out a location for a settlement to be made by a party of Poles, who, it is said, desire to immigrate to Virginia.

The Charleston *Courier* states that Bishop Lynch, of the Catholic Church, who was lately pardoned by the President, has been elected to the South Carolina Convention as one of the delegates from Charlestion.

"How and Whom to Marry."

The Jackson (Miss.) *News* is favored with a fair correspondent, who begs him to "let that horrid negro-suffrage question alone:" and, if he really has the interest of *future generations* in view, to consider rather, what she regards as the great question of the day: "How and whom to marry?" Miss "Susan" pertinently asks.—"What's the use of having a Governor if there's nobody to govern?" and rather inconsistently with her request to the editor to abstain from politics, wishes him to take her word for it that "if the holy estate of matrimony is not more intimately cultivated in this country, we shall lose our balance of power"—which she ought to know is a great thing in political economy. "Do stir up the Benedicts" she feelingly exclaims, "to a full consideration of the great matrimonial question. Not that I particularly wish to marry, but I think this great country ought to go on, and if people won't marry how can it?"

Free Negro Labor a Failure, and Why!

From the Washington Correspondence of the New York Sun:

FREE NEGRO LABOR A FAILURE: AND WHY.

It is the universal testimony of every person from the South with whom I have conversed on the subject, that free negro labor, or negro labor compensated by wages, will be a failure. They are determined to give it a fair trial; they are giving it a fair trial: but they are satisfied that that will be the result. The example of General Wade Hampton, I am assured, is only one among thousands of similar case. The reason why free negro labor will be a failure, results from the peculiar constitution of the negro. He is a being of an entirely different race from the white man. He is not moved and and impelled by the same motives that move and impel the white man. It is well known to be the opinion of eminent naturalists who have studied the negro in his native country, that he is, in fact, the link between man and the brute creation, just as the sponge is the link between the animal and the vegetable kingdom. The experience of every planter in the South who has tried to raise his crops by hired negro labor, is the same Failure is the result everywhere. The labor of the negro, to be profitable, must be compulsory. And as, under the new order of things it is not allowed to make the labor of the negro compulsory, the labor of the negro will, eventually, be entirely dispensed with. At present through the operation of the so called Freedmen's Bureau, the white people of the South are compelled to support and provide for the whole negro population, notwithstanding the fact that the negro men, by breaking their contracts running off from the plantations, render the production of a crop impossible. The Southern people may be compelled for a year or two to go through the farce of employing negroes to work who will not work; and may not be permitted for a year or two to employ any other laborers. The "Freedmen's Bureau" may for a year or two have influence enough at Washington to enforce even that measure.

But it cannot last longer than that. By that time the worthlessness of hired negro labor will be so apparent that it will no longer be forced upon the Southern people, and that will be the end of the negro in the Southern States. The negroes, as slaves, were a happy and contented race, useful and productive. The negroes, as "freedmen," already dying off by tens of thousands, in two years more will be outcasts from their former homes, after having had nearly three years in which to demonstrate their unfitness for freedom. There are abundant indications, however, that before that time, there will be a terrible and bloody negro insurrection. The false friends of the negro have deceived him by a false hopes and false promises. These promises, particularly those of a division among their former owners, are all delusive. Urged on by their ungovernable passions, stimulated by hate, disappointment and revenge, and encourged by the possession of arms, which most of them have managed to steal, the negroes will probably rise in general insurrection in less than twelve months, and then at last the American people will see what a monster they have unchained.

A letter from Beaufort, N. C., says that as the land owners in the vicinity of Newbern refuse to dispose of their lands for building purposes, it is proposed that mass meetings be held at Beaufort, Newbern and other places to demand the enforcement of the confiscation act if this restrictive policy is not abandoned.

Attorney General Speed has decided that officers who left the naval service of the United States for that of the late Confederacy, are nevertheless citizens of the United States, and are at liberty to engage in any business or occupation that is open to other citizens, subject only to the pains and penalties to which they may have rendered themselves amenable under the law after conviction.

MARRIED,

On the 12th ult., at Clayton, Johnston county, by the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, Mr RUFUS W SMITH, of Raleigh, to Miss NANNIE GULLEY, of the former place.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

BUYING RATES.

Gold $1 40; Silver 1 35.

Old N. C. Bonds 70 with all the coupons on since 1861. Detached Coupons 35.

New York Exchange—par.

N. C. Bank Notes—Charlotte Miners & Planters, and Lexington 25. Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Farmer's, 35. Merchants and Roxboro 35. Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 20. Commercial, Greensboro' Mutual, 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 15.

Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30.

Northern Bank notes 85 to 90.

Gold and Silver stiff at quotations.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

September 16, 1865.

FLOUR—family,	12 00	to	12 50
Extra Superfine,	11 00	to	11 50
Superfine,	10 50	to	11 00
CORN—per bushel,	80	to	1
BACON—per pound, dull,	25	to	00
LARD—per pound,	22	to	25
BUTTER—per pound,	30	to	35
CHICKENS—(Spring,)	25	to	30
EGGS—per dozen,	25	to	30
CHEESE—retail, per pound,			30
APPLES—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
PEACHES—dried, per bushel,	2 50	to	3
POTATOES—Irish, per bushel,	50	to	1
ONIONS—per bushel,	1 50	to	2
BEEF—on hoof, per pound,	8	to	10
retail,	12½	to	20
FRESH PORK—per pound, (retail)	15	to	20
MEAL—per bushel, (street price),			1
COFFEE—per pound, (retail	45	to	50
SUGAR—Crushed, per pound.	35	to	40
White Coffee,	30	to	33½
Light Brown,	25	to	30
Common Brown,			20
PEAS—red and white, per bushel,	70	to	75
FODDER—per cwt.	1	to	1 25
OATS—in sheaf,	75	to	1
HAY—newcrop, per cwt.,	50	to	75
TOBACCO—per pound, (manufactured),	20	to	50
COTTON—in bale, per cwt.,	30	to	32
COTTON YARNS—per bunch,	2 50	to	3
BEESWAX—per pound,	20	to	25
RAGS—clean cotton, per pound,			2½
LAMB—per head,	2	to	2 50
retail, per pound,	12½	to	20
SALT—per bushel,	2	to	2 50
FLAXSEED—per bushel,	75	to	1 00
NAILS—per pound, by the keg,	10	to	12½
SYRUP—(retail) per gallon,			1 00
RICE—per pound,			20

Flour is scarce and in good demand. Meal scarce and in demand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL BE ABSENT IN EUrope the next two or three months, and hopes to resume the business formerly conducted by DeRosset & Brown, about the 1st of January next.

My sons, W. L. DeRosset and A. L. DeRosset, are fully empowered to attend to any business for me in my absence. A. J. DeROSSET.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 13 35-3t.

J. W. ATKINSON & CO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

AND

Agents for

SECURITY FIRE & MAINE INSURANCE COMpany, New York.
Equitable Fire Insurance Company, New York.
Peabody Fire Insurance Company Baltimore.
Maryland Life Insurance Company, Baltimore.
Wilmington, N. C., Sep. 16 3m pd.

Nails! Nails!!

20 KEGS OF NAILS, ASSORTED SIZES, FOR sale by

W. R. ANDREWS.

Septmber 15, 1865-34-tf.

FOR RENT,

FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS YEAR A COMmodious house suitable for one large, or two small families, and situated in a quiet and pleasant part of the City. Apply at

32-tf. P. F. PESCUD'S.

WANTED,

BEESWAX & TALLOW.

WE WILL pay the highest price either in cash or trade, for any quantity of Beeswax and Tallow

WM H SMITH & CO.

27-tf

TWENTY-FIVE MEMBERS OF THE Convention can be accommodated at the PLANTER'S HOTEL Good rooms, attentive servants and good things to eat will be furnished.

Terms moderate. Patronage solicited.

WM T. BAIN,
Per A. J. PARTIN.

Rbleigh, Sep. 12, 1865-3w.

HUGHES & DILL,

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco will have our prompt attention.

Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

T J HUGHES, Newbern.
G. W. DILL, Morehead City. an 8-2m

Auction Sale.

ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER, 18th, 1865.

WE WILL SELL AT 11 O'CLOCK,

1	Bbl	Oil (Lamp.)
1	Can	" (Laid)
2	"	" (Burnt.)
2	Boxes	Varnish.
3	"	Window Glass.
9	Doz	Calf Skins, (damaged);
1	Case	Brogans.
1	Lot	Buttons,
1	"	Moss
1	"	Paper, (Cap,)
1	"	" (Letter,)
1	"	" (Note,)
1	"	Envelopes,
1	"	Books,
1	"	Tumblers,
1	Set	Scales,

JEWELRY, &c., to close consignements.

TUCKER ANDREWS & CO.

Sept 15-3.

Pioneer Land Office.

L. P. OLDS & COMPANY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

G. E. OLDS, - - Manager.

SPECIAL AGENCIES.

Wilmington, New Berne, Goldsboro', Greensboro', Salisbury, Charlotte,

335 ATLANTIC ST., NEW YORK, AND 123 SOUTH ST. PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS IN ALL COUNTIES.

Our Agents all receive like Compensation, on all Sales through their Descriptive Lists or Applications.

BEGINNING immediately after the war collapsed, we continue to receive applications from Buyers and Sellers of REAL ESTATE and invite a still more extended use of this cheap, convenient, liberal, and satisfactory

PLAN OF BUSINESS.

Parties can communicate through agents, or direct. Rules in the hands of all Agents.

Titles guaranteed according to our rules. (No. 14.)

FOR SALE.

Cotton, Tobacco, Turpentine, Corn, Mining and other Lands, Mills, Town Property, &c., &c.

All enquiries promptly answered with Maps, Diagrams and Sketches, if required.

Having reliable and active Agents in every County for the sale, purchase and leasing of Real Estate through them, this office is enabled, in addition to our regular Land Business, to call at all claimants to it with the greatest possible dispatch.

September 2nd, 1 65-3-tf.

A. E. HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

22 NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of cotton and other produce solicited.

REFER to Rev. W. E. PELL, Raleigh.

Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—2m pd.

JOB WORK

Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

DISSOLUTION.

THE UNDERSIGNED SOME MONTHS SINCE having associated themselves together to carry on the Commission and Forwarding business, in Newberne, N. C., and circumstances having arisen which render it impracticable for the junior partner to remove to that place, therefore, by mutual consent, the Co-partnership is this day dissolved. The business will be settled up and continued by J. F. Foard, the senior partner.

JNO. F. FOARD,
W. H. CUNINGGIM.

The Junior partner most cheerfully recommends the House of Dr. Foard to public favor and patronage.

Sep. 11-33-tf. W. H. CUNINGGIM.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PEACE INSTITUTE are requested to be present in person or by proxy, at a meeting to be held on important business, in the City of Raleigh on the 5th of October, 1865.

This notice is given to enable Stockholders at a distance to send in their proxies by the delegates to the State Convention.

T. McGEE, Treasurer, &c.

Raleigh, Sep. 10, 1865-29 eodtoct.

NOTICE.

PERSONS holding claims against the Insane Asylum, are earnestly requested to present them to the undersigned immediately.

ED. D. FISHER,
Physician and Superintendent.

Sep. 6, 1865 27 2w.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

SMITH & CO.'S

NO. 22 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Raleigh, N. C.

WE have just returned from New York with a fine assortment of Fall goods, consisting of

SILKS, MERINOS
ALL WOOL DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES, ALAPACAS,
PRINTS BLEACHED AND
UNBLEACHED DOMESTIC.
GOODS, SACONET MUSLIN
CAMBRICS, CORSET
JEANS, MARSEILLES,
IRISH LINEN, TABLE
CLOTHS, NAPKINS, LADIES AND MISSES COTTON HOSE, &c., &c., &c.

A FINE assortment of Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Cambric and Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs, Velvet and Silk Ribbons, Bonnet and Ball Ribbons, Edgings, &c.

A FINE assortment of Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Shawls, &c.

A FINE assortment of choice Perfumes, Pomades, Toilet Soaps, Combs, Brushes, &c.

A Good assortment of Men's, Boys, and Children's Hats, Gentlemen's Cotton Hose, Handkerchiefs, Linen and Paper Collars, &c.

A Good assortment of Groceries kept constantly on hand.

All of the above, as well as many other articles not mentioned, will be sold cheap for cash.

Give us a call.

27-tf. WM. H SMITH & CO.

WE are authorized to announce COL. WM. H HARRISON, as a candidate for the state convention.

Sep. 6 1865-27 td.

WE ARE authorized to announce B. F. MOORE Esq., of Wake County, as a candidate for a seat in the State Convention.

September 4, 1865-25-td.

TO the Members of the Approaching Convention: I shall be a Candidate for the Principal Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention, which is called to meet in Raleigh on the 2nd day of October next. Respectfully,

Aug. 18-td JAMES H. MOORE.

To the Members of the Approaching Convention:

The subscriber respectfully announces himself a candidate for the office of Assistant Doorkeeper to the approaching State Convention.

PEYTON P. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 30, 1865 td-pd.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS
FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Fall Session of this new Institution will open on the 1st Wednesday in October next.

For particulars, see Circular, or address

REV. C. B RIDDICK,
21. Kittrell's Springs, N. C.

SITUATION WANTED AS A TEACHER.

A YOUNG gentleman of education and experience as a Teacher desires to be employed as a classical, English and French Teacher, either in an Academy or private school. The best of references will be given. Early application is desired. A letter addressed to the editor of the *Sentinel* will receive a prompt reply:

Raleigh, September 6, 1865 26 1w.

COOKE'S HOTEL

IS open, and those who are travelling and wish comfortable quarters and good eating, stop at Cooke's. My terms will be as moderate as possible for the times. You will always find conveyance at the depot to take you to either of the Hotels in this City; but be sure to inquire for Cook's, where you will get *good driving, good eating, win'al water* to drink, and a *pipe* to smoke if you wish it.

I will be prepared to accommodate 15 or 20 members of the approaching Convention.

GEO. T COOKE.

September 1, 1865 23 tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

Wholesale.

BALL, BEALL & CO.,

106 MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

THE special attention of Merchants is invited to our New and Complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds, Styles and Varieties—Ladies, Misses, Childrens, Mens, Boys and Youths.

The Retail Trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock before going elsewhere to purchase.

Aug. 25-tf.

THE OLD LINE OPEN.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

HAVING SOLD OUT THEIR FIRST PURCHASE, now offer an entirely new and extensive stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

selected with great care by our Co. Teacher, and especially adapted to the wants of this community—Our house having been in constant operation for more than forty years before the war, and now resuming with a cash Capital, we can offer great inducements both to the Wholesale and Retail Trade.

Our line of Ladies' Dress Goods will be complete in the next ten days, comprising all the latest and most desirable Styles. W H & R S TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF LADIES' AND MISses Hats, in Straw and Velvet. Call and see them. W H & R S TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

THAT LOT OF FINE HATS SO LONG EXPECTed has arrived. Those in search of a place for the skull can find here a stylish Golgotha.

W H & R S TUCKER.

A New Item in Our Business.

WE OFFER A LARGE STOCK OF READY Made Clothing, consisting of Gent's and Youth's Business Suits. Also, Coats, Vests and Pants separately. W H & R S TUCKER.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF THE BEST QUALities for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. W H & R S TUCKER.

Confectionaries! Confectionaries!!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH CANDIES Prunes; Raisins, Citron &c. W H & R S TUCKER.

Toilet Articles! Toilet Articles!!

FANCY SOAPS, EXTRACTS, COLOGNES AND Sozodont, which is so much desired and universally used. W H & R S TUCKER.

Groceries! Groceries!! Groceries!!!

A LARGE AND COMMANDING STOCK, CONsisting in part, of Coffees, Sugars, Teas, Candles, Soaps, Starch, Spices, Vinegar, Spiced Oysters, in Cans Sardines, Lobsters, Salmon, Canned Fruits, Cheese, Crackers, &c. W H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Wines! Wines!! Liquors! Liquors!!

OUR STOCK CAN NOT BE EXCELLED. BEST Champagnes, Sherry, Madeira and Blackberry Wines, French, Otard and Cognac Brandies, Old Bourbon and Star Whiskey, Plantation Bitters, Champagne Cider, Scheidam Schnapps, Porter, Ale, &c., Cigars and Tobacco. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

BAGGING ROPE AND TWINE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

We invite special attention of Country Merchants and the Retail Trade to our extensive Stock which will be constantly replenished from the present Northern Markets, and in choosing will have the advantage of giving as cheap as we are determined to sell goods as low as any house South of the Potomac—the difference in freight considered.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 12-32 tf

NOTICE.

THE North Carolina and Virginia Christian Conference will meet with the church at Oak Level, on Wednesday the 4th of October, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

WM. S. LONG, Sec'y

Graham, Sept. 8, 1865. 9 5t.

G. WHEELWRIGHT & CO.,

SHIPPING AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 118 WALL ST NEW YORK

COTTON, TOBACCO, NAVAL STORES, &C., &C., received on consignment

A member of the house is now in North prepared to buy Cotton, all persons desiring to sell will do well to call on O. D. Cooke at the store of O. D. & W. E. Clark, on the south side of Hargett St., next door east of Messrs. Williams & Haywood's Drug store.

Sept 12-31-tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

AT 44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH—

Double Barreled Guns,
Single Barreled Guns,
Gun Tubes, Gun Caps, Pistol Cartridges, Powder and Shot Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, and a few very fine Child's Carriages.

For sale low.

D. T CARRAWAY,
31-tf. WITH HART & LEWIS.

FOR SALE.

1 N. C., STATE BOND, OLD 6 PER CENT FOR $1,000.

1 splendid Gold Watch,
1 fine Black Silk Dress

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Sept. 12 1865, 31-tf.

D. T. CARRAWAY,

WITH

HART & LEWIS,

44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Raleigh, N. C.

HAVE JUST received,

10 boxes Collins Axes,
150 setts Cups and Saucers,
300 " Plates,
50 dozen Tumblers,
30 barrels Sugar,
10 bags Coffee,
10 boxes Candles,
5 boxes Starch,
10 boxes Soap,
12 cases Concentrated Potash,
5 cases Concentrated Lye,
1200 pounds Carbolated Copperas,
300 pounds Brimstone,
5 gross Matches,

Soda, Cream Tartar, Saleratus, Yeast Powders, Allspice, Pepper, Cinnamon, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves,

10 dozen Cotton Cards No. 10.

1 dozen Wheel Heads.

Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Stew-pans, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Buggy and Riding Whips, Shringles, Collars, Chains, Trace Chains, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Hand Bells, Call Bells [nice for parlor use] Cart and Wagon Boxes, Axles, Springs, Tire Iron, Plow Iron, Enameled Cloth, Dash Leather, Lace and Buggy Trimmings, Carriage Bolts, &c.

50 Kegs Cut Nails. Also, made up and ready for delivery, 50 dozen Coffee Pots, of various sizes, 25 dozen Stamped Dippers.

Our stock will receive accessions from the North by every steamer arriving at Newbern.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before doing so.

Sep. 6, 1865-28-2w.

DAILY SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.

AN APPEAL FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

Letter of the Women of Mississippi to President Johnson Soliciting Clemency for the late Jeff. Davis.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., Aug 1, 1865.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:—

The undersigned, ladies of Holly Springs, would respectfully solicit executive clemency for Jefferson Davis, late President of the Confederate States, now confined in Fortress Monroe. Occupying as he did for years before the inception of the late unhappy civil war prominent positions both in the State and federal governments, which were cheerfully accorded him by reason of his undoubted ability and unquestioned devotion to his native South, the undersigned deem it not unbecoming to apply to you, sir, the chief of the great representative government of earth, for indulgence in his behalf.

It is well known to your Excellency that for years past strife has been seemingly fostered by extremists both North and South, which led to a general conflict of arms and the shedding of the best blood of the land. One party and section have been forced by the arbitrament of the sword to succumb. To the victors and their success the plaudits of the great North has been given bountifully. Is it asking too much of you to grant the yielding party and its chief the poor tribute of honesty for the changes in government they had in view?

Mr. Davis was but the representative of the defeated party, and called as he was by the almost united voice of the Southern people to preside over their councils and guide them through the terrible storms of war, he was but doing their bidding in open conflict, as he had before represented their views in times of peace. Is it, therefore, right that vials of wrath should be poured upon his head, who, whatever his faults may have been, or the supposed errors of his cause, was devoted and faithful alike to the people and principles he represented?

Sir, our once happy and cheerful people have surely suffered enough. Could the tears that have been shed, the anguish borne, the despair which has been our portion during this unhappy war, be brought home to you by a vision of reality, we could not, we would not plead in vain for one whom we honored in prosperity, and respect and venerate in adversity.

The war is at an end; the people of the South have again become loyal citizens to the Government of the United States; our fathers, our brothers, our husbands who survived the battle storm have returned to the bosoms of their families.—We submit that fratenal feeling which should exist between citizens of the same government can be more effectually restored by mildness and clemency than by the punishment of those who, by reason of common toil, dangers and privations, are and must ever be dear to every true Southerner.

Respectfully,

Mrs. W. S. FEATHERSTONE,
Mrs. A. C McEWEN,
Mrs. MARTHA ROBINSON,
Miss E. C. POLK,
Miss ALICE MORGAN,
Miss MARY MORGAN,

and four hundred and ten others.

General Lee's Application for Pardon.

The Richmond *Whig* of Wednesday contains the following account of the facts respecting the distinguished old hero's application for the clemency of the Executive:

"Upon the appearance of President Johnson's Proclamation, or not long thereafter, General Lee determined to avail himself of its invitation to apply for special amnesty. Whether in coming to this determination he was actuated by motives of interest or by a desire to influence those who would be governed by his example, there is no occasion for us to express an opinion. We happen, though, to know that Gen. Lee never failed to dissuade those, who, considering themselves proscribed by being excepted from the amnesty, meditated expatriation, from carrying any such purpose into execution. He urgently counselled all who approached him on the subject to remain in the country, encouraging them to hope that, by acquiescence in the new condition of affairs, and an energetic effort to retrieve the fallen fortunes of the State Virginia could again be made the abode of prosperity and happiness.

His application for pardon, if we are not mistaken, had been prepared, and was about to be transmitted to Washington when a super-serviceable Judge, holding a Federal court at Norfolk, caused an indictment to be found against him, with a number of other distinguished gentlemen, for treason. Thereupon Gen. Lee, instead of forwarding his application to Washington, enclosed it to Gen. Grant, with a note calling his attention to what had been done at Norfolk, and remarking that, if according to his (Gen Grant's) understanding of the articles of capitulation, he (General Lee) was liable to indictment and prosecution for treason, then he did not feel at liberty to make the application for pardon. But if Gen. Grant's understanding were the reverse, then Gen Lee would be obliged to him if he would forward the petition to the President. Gen. Grant, if we have not been misinformed, responded to Gen. Lee's note promptly, and in the most complimentary and friendly terms, enclosing a letter he had addressed to Washington in forwarding the petition, taking the ground that, under the terms of the surrender, the proceeding at Norfolk was wholly inadmissable. This brought to a sudden close the plan of Judge Underwood to make his name immortal by associating it with a trial in which Robert E. Lee occupied the prisoner's dock, and at the same time brought Gen. Lee's petition before the President in the mode most agreeable to himself and most honorable to his successful antagonits.

We do not vouch for the literal accuracy of this narrative, but have no doubt of its substantial correctness.

A Shooting Affair.

Capt. Stempson with a police squad endeavored to arrest some negroes by order of the Freedmen's Bureau on the place of Mr. Peter Hairston in Davidson county, on Saturday. The negroes resisted and drove the squad away, when in self defence they were forced to use their firearms and one negro man was badly wounded.—*Salisbury Banner.*

HEADQUARTERS.—Gen Heath commanding the department of Western N C has established his headquarters at the residence of Maj. Myers.—*Salisbury Banner.*

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

W. W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865 appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North-Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eight—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hence forward kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

W. J. BAKER, P. COWPER, W. H. JONES.
BAKER COWPER & CO.
AUCTION AND COMMISSION
Merchants
And Attor's at Law---Brokers and Collectors Generally.
Aug. 22-3t.

SHOE THREAD, Spun Cotton, Chloriform, and a Shot Gun.
BAKER, COWPER & Co.
Sep. 8, 1865-28-tf.

WHITFIELD'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.
Cures Rheumatism certain—a pleasant tonic for the feeble and nervous
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Sep. 8, 1865-28-1w.

FOR SALE.
SHEET Tin, Tobacco, Leather, and Starch.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22-3t.

House and Lot in Raleigh for Sale.
HALF ACRE LOT WITH A VERY NEAT House on it, four rooms down stairs, and two up stairs. Good garden spot attached. Situated in the North western part of the City.
30-tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO

For Sale.
A VERY GOOD RIDING SADDLE, AND two very good side saddles. Also a lot of good Bar Soap which can be sold very low by the box.
30-tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

BANK NOTES FOR SALE.
$10,000 ON THE BANK OF NORTH CAROLina, Bank of Cape Fear, Bank of Charlotte, and Farmer's Bank.
Gold coin for sale also.
30 tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

FINE FURNITURE FOR SALE.
A LOT OF VERY FINE FURNITURE CONsisting of Bedsteads, Sofas, Chairs, fine Tables, Sideboard, fine Crockery and Glass Ware, Beds, Mattrasses, fine Carpets, &c., &c. Also a very fine rosewood Piano.
30-tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Cotton Bagging, Sugar, Coffee, &, &c., For Sale.
A LOT of nice Sugar, Coffee, No. 1 Mackerel, Cotton Bagging, Iron, Adamantine Candles, Wine Glasses, Curry Combs and Sole Leather
BAKER COWPER & Co.
August 28, 1865. 18-tf

FOR SALE.
A LOT of No. I Bacon Hams, Middlings and Shoulders.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1865. 3t

S. D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.
WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office over A. E. Hall's Store,
No. 22 NORTH WATER ST.,
Wilmington, N. C.
WILL give prompt personal attention to all Consigments of
NAVAL STORES, COTTON, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, PROVISIONS, &C., &C., EITHER FOR SALE OR SHIPMENT.
—ALSO—
TO FORWARDING MERCHANDISE, &c.
Sep. 6, 1865-26-tf.

To Contractors and Bridge Builders.
OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 2nd, 1865.
PLANS and Proposals for building a Bridge over Cedar Creek, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received at this office until the 18th day of September, 1865.
Bridge Builders may submit plans for a wooden bridge constructed on the "Howe Truss plan," also plans for a stone culvert. Each plan must be accompanied by proposals. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
The Contractor to do all the work and furnish all the material. The transportation of the material will be at the cost of the Company when the same has to be carried by Railroads and Steamboats.
R. W. LASSITER,
President Raleigh & Gaston Rail road Co.
25-tsep18.
Progress, Salisbury Banner, Greensboro' Patriot Charlotte Dem ocrat, Petersburg Index and Norfolk Day Book copy until 18th day of September and send bills to daily "Standard."

NOTICE.
ON Thursday night, 4th May last, I was robbed of thirty N. C. State bonds of $1,000 each, by three or more persons one of whom was a black man and two were white. Ten numbered from one to ten inclusive and were payable on 1st July 1864. (Of these No. 6 has been recovered) Ten from 1837 to 1847 inclusive, payable 1st July 1865. Ten from 610 to 619 inclusive, dated 1st January 1860, and issued under an "*Act authorizing the public Treasurer to sell the bonds of the State for certain purposes*" ratified 16th February 1859, chapter 43 Said bonds were payable to Seth Jones or bearer; but were registered, and therefore, not transferable by delivery: *see act of* 1856 *chapter* 16. A few Coupons only were attached to the first twenty. I was robbed also of two certificates of Bank Stock: one of Bank of North Carolina for 200 shares, No. 58. The other of the Bank of Cape Fear for 201 shares.
I will give a reward of $500 for recovery of said Bonds, or a proportional sum for any one or more of them.
SETH JONES
Wake Co., N. C., Aug. 25-1awGw [m]

CASTINGS.
TO accommodate the public the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will make CASTINGS of any kind when the Patterns are furnished at their shops.
ALBERT JOHNSON,
Aug 23 tf. Gen'l Sup't.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
WITH
HART & LEWIS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking Stoves, Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Wicks Also a select stock of Family Groceries.
No. 41, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.
au 8 3m